

by the jaguar into the wood, where we found it minus its tail part, which to a third of the fish's length had been eaten off. It may be conceived what strength was necessary to get it out of the canoe, and I am almost inclined to suppose that it had been assisted by another jaguar. Our endeavours to rid ourselves of this unwelcome visitor proved all fruitless, and there were some among us who began to think like the Indians that its life was enchanted.

Mr. Vieth, who formed one of our party during the two last expeditions into the interior, and who during a long stay in Guiana has attentively observed the habits of the native cats, told me that he went to sleep in an Indian hut where there were altogether seven hammocks hanging occupied by Indians, and each having a fire underneath it; nevertheless at about nine o'clock at night, a jaguar of that species entered a hut, and in spite of the screaming of the Indians carried away a dog which was lying near one of the fires.

[To be continued.]

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

*Nouveau Recueil de Planches Coloriées d'Oiseaux, pour servir de suite et de complément aux Planches Enluminées de Buffon.* Par C. J. Temminck et Meiffren Laugier Baron de Chartrouse. Livr. 98—102. Paris, 1839.

These "Livraisons" bring a work to a conclusion, which, commencing at a time when there existed few periodicals devoted to ornithology, was hailed with much interest. During nearly twenty years it has been conducted with great regularity, having only when near its conclusion occasionally failed in its monthly appearance, while it has maintained an equality in execution alike creditable to the authors and the artists employed by them. The original design of the work was to continue modern discovery in a series of figures of birds not contained in the 'Planches Enluminées,' and it now extends to a collection of 600 plates, on which are represented about 800 species, delineated in almost every instance with a correctness which will allow of little mistake, and coloured with great clearness; at the same time the plates bear the peculiar character of foreign art, which is not in many instances in accordance with the taste of the British ornithological draftsman. This collection is especially rich in figures of many of the species inhabiting the Dutch possessions in the islands of the East, where the valuable and beautiful productions became first appreciated and in part described in the

by the jaguar into the wood, where we found it minus its tail part, which to a third of the fish's length had been eaten off. It may be conceived what strength was necessary to get it out of the canoe, and I am almost inclined to suppose that it had been assisted by another jaguar. Our endeavours to rid ourselves of this unwelcome visitor proved all fruitless, and there were some among us who began to think like the Indians that its life was enchanted.

Mr. Vieth, who formed one of our party during the two last expeditions into the interior, and who during a long stay in Guiana has attentively observed the habits of the native cats, told me that he went to sleep in an Indian hut where there were altogether seven hammocks hanging occupied by Indians, and each having a fire underneath it; nevertheless at about nine o'clock at night, a jaguar of that species entered a hut, and in spite of the screaming of the Indians carried away a dog which was lying near one of the fires.

[To be continued.]

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

*Nouveau Recueil de Planches Coloriées d'Oiseaux, pour servir de suite et de complément aux Planches Enluminées de Buffon.* Par C. J. Temminck et Meiffren Laugier Baron de Chartrouse. Livr. 98—102. Paris, 1839.

These "Livraisons" bring a work to a conclusion, which, commencing at a time when there existed few periodicals devoted to ornithology, was hailed with much interest. During nearly twenty years it has been conducted with great regularity, having only when near its conclusion occasionally failed in its monthly appearance, while it has maintained an equality in execution alike creditable to the authors and the artists employed by them. The original design of the work was to continue modern discovery in a series of figures of birds not contained in the 'Planches Enluminées,' and it now extends to a collection of 600 plates, on which are represented about 800 species, delineated in almost every instance with a correctness which will allow of little mistake, and coloured with great clearness; at the same time the plates bear the peculiar character of foreign art, which is not in many instances in accordance with the taste of the British ornithological draftsman. This collection is especially rich in figures of many of the species inhabiting the Dutch possessions in the islands of the East, where the valuable and beautiful productions became first appreciated and in part described in the

by the jaguar into the wood, where we found it minus its tail part, which to a third of the fish's length had been eaten off. It may be conceived what strength was necessary to get it out of the canoe, and I am almost inclined to suppose that it had been assisted by another jaguar. Our endeavours to rid ourselves of this unwelcome visitor proved all fruitless, and there were some among us who began to think like the Indians that its life was enchanted.

Mr. Vieth, who formed one of our party during the two last expeditions into the interior, and who during a long stay in Guiana has attentively observed the habits of the native cats, told me that he went to sleep in an Indian hut where there were altogether seven hammocks hanging occupied by Indians, and each having a fire underneath it; nevertheless at about nine o'clock at night, a jaguar of that species entered a hut, and in spite of the screaming of the Indians carried away a dog which was lying near one of the fires.

[To be continued.]

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

*Nouveau Recueil de Planches Coloriées d'Oiseaux, pour servir de suite et de complément aux Planches Enluminées de Buffon.* Par C. J. Temminck et Meiffren Laugier Baron de Chartrouse. Livr. 98—102. Paris, 1839.

These "Livraisons" bring a work to a conclusion, which, commencing at a time when there existed few periodicals devoted to ornithology, was hailed with much interest. During nearly twenty years it has been conducted with great regularity, having only when near its conclusion occasionally failed in its monthly appearance, while it has maintained an equality in execution alike creditable to the authors and the artists employed by them. The original design of the work was to continue modern discovery in a series of figures of birds not contained in the 'Planches Enluminées,' and it now extends to a collection of 600 plates, on which are represented about 800 species, delineated in almost every instance with a correctness which will allow of little mistake, and coloured with great clearness; at the same time the plates bear the peculiar character of foreign art, which is not in many instances in accordance with the taste of the British ornithological draftsman. This collection is especially rich in figures of many of the species inhabiting the Dutch possessions in the islands of the East, where the valuable and beautiful productions became first appreciated and in part described in the

by the jaguar into the wood, where we found it minus its tail part, which to a third of the fish's length had been eaten off. It may be conceived what strength was necessary to get it out of the canoe, and I am almost inclined to suppose that it had been assisted by another jaguar. Our endeavours to rid ourselves of this unwelcome visitor proved all fruitless, and there were some among us who began to think like the Indians that its life was enchanted.

Mr. Vieth, who formed one of our party during the two last expeditions into the interior, and who during a long stay in Guiana has attentively observed the habits of the native cats, told me that he went to sleep in an Indian hut where there were altogether seven hammocks hanging occupied by Indians, and each having a fire underneath it; nevertheless at about nine o'clock at night, a jaguar of that species entered a hut, and in spite of the screaming of the Indians carried away a dog which was lying near one of the fires.

[To be continued.]

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

*Nouveau Recueil de Planches Coloriées d'Oiseaux, pour servir de suite et de complément aux Planches Enluminées de Buffon.* Par C. J. Temminck et Meiffren Laugier Baron de Chartrouse. Livr. 98—102. Paris, 1839.

These "Livraisons" bring a work to a conclusion, which, commencing at a time when there existed few periodicals devoted to ornithology, was hailed with much interest. During nearly twenty years it has been conducted with great regularity, having only when near its conclusion occasionally failed in its monthly appearance, while it has maintained an equality in execution alike creditable to the authors and the artists employed by them. The original design of the work was to continue modern discovery in a series of figures of birds not contained in the 'Planches Enluminées,' and it now extends to a collection of 600 plates, on which are represented about 800 species, delineated in almost every instance with a correctness which will allow of little mistake, and coloured with great clearness; at the same time the plates bear the peculiar character of foreign art, which is not in many instances in accordance with the taste of the British ornithological draftsman. This collection is especially rich in figures of many of the species inhabiting the Dutch possessions in the islands of the East, where the valuable and beautiful productions became first appreciated and in part described in the



works of Raffles and Horsfield, and whose interior recesses have supplied many splendid species to the researches of the naturalists who have been lately employed to explore them. The residence of Sieboldt in Japan has also furnished many subjects which are not to be found elsewhere. The descriptive part is concisely written, but there is little added to our knowledge of habits or affinities, and the greatest blemish to the work is the passing over the discoveries of contemporary writers, with whose works M. Temminck should have been conversant; thus from the commencement of the series many birds are given under new denominations which had previously been described by other naturalists. A difference of opinion may have existed, but prior and contemporary labourers in the same field could scarcely all be unworthy of notice; even in the concluding Livraisons this is apparent.

The parts which we have now received contain some very interesting and remarkable birds which may be worthy of a short notice. *Uria Wumizusume*, Temm., pl. 579, is a remarkable bird from the coasts of Corea and Japan, furnished with a lanceolate frontal crest in the breeding season; it was indicated by Pallas and Latham, and designated under a separate generic title by Brandt. So far as we can judge from the figure now given it will differ in many respects from the true Guillemots, and we do not think that the specific name given by M. Temminck is any improvement upon that of "*antiqua*" given by its first describers.—*Picus Awokera*, Temm., pl. 585, a Japanese bird very closely resembling *P. viridis*, but considered to be distinct, and if so presenting another instance of the close alliance which the members of this genus (*Brachylophus*, Sw.) hold with each other.—*Dacelo Buccoides*, Temm., pl. 586. We question much that this is a distinct species, though we wish to give every deference to the high authority which the author's experience will carry with it.—*Fringilla Kawarahiba*, Temm., pl. 588. (*coccothraustes* or belonging to *Chloris*, Sw.) is a beautiful Japanese species, but *Fringilla rutilans*, Temm. (*Passer*) represented on the same plate, and also found in Japan, seems nearly allied to *P. Indica*, Orn. Illust. pl. 118. The head of the Japanese bird is more chestnut-coloured, and the black patch beneath is confined to the throat only.—*Allotrius flaviscapis*, Temm., pl. 589. is given as the type of a new genus. It is a Japanese and Sumatran bird, and will stand very near if it does not enter *Pteruthius*, Sw. figured in Mr. Gould's Himalayan Century.—*Timalia Trichorrhos*, Temm., pl. 594. This bird will enter the genus *Macronous* of the 'Ornithological Illustrations,' pl. 150, which Mr. Swainson considers an aberrant *Brachypteryx*. It seems closely

works of Raffles and Horsfield, and whose interior recesses have supplied many splendid species to the researches of the naturalists who have been lately employed to explore them. The residence of Sieboldt in Japan has also furnished many subjects which are not to be found elsewhere. The descriptive part is concisely written, but there is little added to our knowledge of habits or affinities, and the greatest blemish to the work is the passing over the discoveries of contemporary writers, with whose works M. Temminck should have been conversant; thus from the commencement of the series many birds are given under new denominations which had previously been described by other naturalists. A difference of opinion may have existed, but prior and contemporary labourers in the same field could scarcely all be unworthy of notice; even in the concluding Livraisons this is apparent.

The parts which we have now received contain some very interesting and remarkable birds which may be worthy of a short notice. *Uria Wumizusume*, Temm., pl. 579, is a remarkable bird from the coasts of Corea and Japan, furnished with a lanceolate frontal crest in the breeding season; it was indicated by Pallas and Latham, and designated under a separate generic title by Brandt. So far as we can judge from the figure now given it will differ in many respects from the true Guillemots, and we do not think that the specific name given by M. Temminck is any improvement upon that of "*antiqua*" given by its first describers.—*Picus Awokera*, Temm., pl. 585, a Japanese bird very closely resembling *P. viridis*, but considered to be distinct, and if so presenting another instance of the close alliance which the members of this genus (*Brachylophus*, Sw.) hold with each other.—*Dacelo Buccoides*, Temm., pl. 586. We question much that this is a distinct species, though we wish to give every deference to the high authority which the author's experience will carry with it.—*Fringilla Kawarahiba*, Temm., pl. 588. (*coccothraustes* or belonging to *Chloris*, Sw.) is a beautiful Japanese species, but *Fringilla rutilans*, Temm. (*Passer*) represented on the same plate, and also found in Japan, seems nearly allied to *P. Indica*, Orn. Illust. pl. 118. The head of the Japanese bird is more chestnut-coloured, and the black patch beneath is confined to the throat only.—*Allotrius flaviscapis*, Temm., pl. 589. is given as the type of a new genus. It is a Japanese and Sumatran bird, and will stand very near if it does not enter *Pteruthius*, Sw. figured in Mr. Gould's Himalayan Century.—*Timalia Trichorrhos*, Temm., pl. 594. This bird will enter the genus *Macronous* of the 'Ornithological Illustrations,' pl. 150, which Mr. Swainson considers an aberrant *Brachypteryx*. It seems closely

works of Raffles and Horsfield, and whose interior recesses have supplied many splendid species to the researches of the naturalists who have been lately employed to explore them. The residence of Sieboldt in Japan has also furnished many subjects which are not to be found elsewhere. The descriptive part is concisely written, but there is little added to our knowledge of habits or affinities, and the greatest blemish to the work is the passing over the discoveries of contemporary writers, with whose works M. Temminck should have been conversant; thus from the commencement of the series many birds are given under new denominations which had previously been described by other naturalists. A difference of opinion may have existed, but prior and contemporary labourers in the same field could scarcely all be unworthy of notice; even in the concluding Livraisons this is apparent.

The parts which we have now received contain some very interesting and remarkable birds which may be worthy of a short notice. *Uria Wumizusume*, Temm., pl. 579, is a remarkable bird from the coasts of Corea and Japan, furnished with a lanceolate frontal crest in the breeding season; it was indicated by Pallas and Latham, and designated under a separate generic title by Brandt. So far as we can judge from the figure now given it will differ in many respects from the true Guillemots, and we do not think that the specific name given by M. Temminck is any improvement upon that of "*antiqua*" given by its first describers.—*Picus Awokera*, Temm., pl. 585, a Japanese bird very closely resembling *P. viridis*, but considered to be distinct, and if so presenting another instance of the close alliance which the members of this genus (*Brachylophus*, Sw.) hold with each other.—*Dacelo Buccoides*, Temm., pl. 586. We question much that this is a distinct species, though we wish to give every deference to the high authority which the author's experience will carry with it.—*Fringilla Kawarahiba*, Temm., pl. 588. (*coccothraustes* or belonging to *Chloris*, Sw.) is a beautiful Japanese species, but *Fringilla rutilans*, Temm. (*Passer*) represented on the same plate, and also found in Japan, seems nearly allied to *P. Indica*, Orn. Illust. pl. 118. The head of the Japanese bird is more chestnut-coloured, and the black patch beneath is confined to the throat only.—*Allotrius flaviscapis*, Temm., pl. 589. is given as the type of a new genus. It is a Japanese and Sumatran bird, and will stand very near if it does not enter *Pteruthius*, Sw. figured in Mr. Gould's Himalayan Century.—*Timalia Trichorrhos*, Temm., pl. 594. This bird will enter the genus *Macronous* of the 'Ornithological Illustrations,' pl. 150, which Mr. Swainson considers an aberrant *Brachypteryx*. It seems closely

works of Raffles and Horsfield, and whose interior recesses have supplied many splendid species to the researches of the naturalists who have been lately employed to explore them. The residence of Sieboldt in Japan has also furnished many subjects which are not to be found elsewhere. The descriptive part is concisely written, but there is little added to our knowledge of habits or affinities, and the greatest blemish to the work is the passing over the discoveries of contemporary writers, with whose works M. Temminck should have been conversant; thus from the commencement of the series many birds are given under new denominations which had previously been described by other naturalists. A difference of opinion may have existed, but prior and contemporary labourers in the same field could scarcely all be unworthy of notice; even in the concluding Livraisons this is apparent.

The parts which we have now received contain some very interesting and remarkable birds which may be worthy of a short notice. *Uria Wumizusume*, Temm., pl. 579, is a remarkable bird from the coasts of Corea and Japan, furnished with a lanceolate frontal crest in the breeding season; it was indicated by Pallas and Latham, and designated under a separate generic title by Brandt. So far as we can judge from the figure now given it will differ in many respects from the true Guillemots, and we do not think that the specific name given by M. Temminck is any improvement upon that of "*antiqua*" given by its first describers.—*Picus Awokera*, Temm., pl. 585, a Japanese bird very closely resembling *P. viridis*, but considered to be distinct, and if so presenting another instance of the close alliance which the members of this genus (*Brachylophus*, Sw.) hold with each other.—*Dacelo Buccoides*, Temm., pl. 586. We question much that this is a distinct species, though we wish to give every deference to the high authority which the author's experience will carry with it.—*Fringilla Kawarahiba*, Temm., pl. 588. (*coccothraustes* or belonging to *Chloris*, Sw.) is a beautiful Japanese species, but *Fringilla rutilans*, Temm. (*Passer*) represented on the same plate, and also found in Japan, seems nearly allied to *P. Indica*, Orn. Illust. pl. 118. The head of the Japanese bird is more chestnut-coloured, and the black patch beneath is confined to the throat only.—*Allotrius flaviscapis*, Temm., pl. 589. is given as the type of a new genus. It is a Japanese and Sumatran bird, and will stand very near if it does not enter *Pteruthius*, Sw. figured in Mr. Gould's Himalayan Century.—*Timalia Trichorrhos*, Temm., pl. 594. This bird will enter the genus *Macronous* of the 'Ornithological Illustrations,' pl. 150, which Mr. Swainson considers an aberrant *Brachypteryx*. It seems closely



allied to the bird alluded to, but will differ slightly in the markings of the cheeks and throat, and seems to have the lengthened plumes springing from the axillæ only, whereas in the other they arise from the whole lower part of the back. If we are right in this bird being distinct, a second species will tend to confirm the separation of the form to a subgenus; for independent of the remarkable development of the dorsal and axillary plumes, there are other differences which would warrant a removal when a few species exhibited similar characters. It is probable also that *Timalia maculata*, Temm., pl. 593, where the plumage exhibits an inclination to lengthen and become disunited, would also range with them.—*Timalia nigricollis*, pl. 594, said to be found in Borneo and not hitherto discovered in Java or Sumatra, we have received from both of the latter islands and also from the Malayan Peninsula.—*Eurylavinus psittacinus*, pl. 598. The only difference which we can perceive in this figure from that of a beautiful species from continental India, is in the tail being more lengthened and coloured entirely of an ultramarine tint. The bird we allude to is that named *E. Dalhousii* in the ‘Edinb. New Phil. Journ.’ for 1829, figured by Mr. Royle in his *Botany, &c. of the Himalayan Mountains*, beautifully represented by Mr. Gould in his ‘*Icones Avium*,’ under the subgeneric title of *Crossodera*, and lastly indicated by Mr. Swainson in his ‘*Classification of Birds*,’ as *psarisomus*. At present we consider the two birds identical, and that reference to the descriptions alluded to if they are not so would have tended to illustrate the subject. The specimens which have reached Britain have we believe been all received from continental India, principally from the Himalayan and Nipal districts, while M. Temminck’s birds have been found in the mountain forests of the interior of Sumatra. “La découverte en est due à M. Muller.” The concluding *Livraison* contains a copious “*Tableau Méthodique*” and the title pages, besides a few supplementary observations upon some of the descriptions published in the course of the work.

*Flora Lipsiensis Excursoria*, Auctore G. L. Petermann. Lipsiæ, 1838.  
J. A. Barth.

This excellent little work has just reached us, and we rejoice in introducing it to the notice of English botanists. The book contains full generic and specific characters of 1316 flowering plants which grow in the neighbourhood of Leipsic, and these not merely compiled from other works, as is unfortunately often the case in local Floras, but drawn up with great care from the examination of the plants themselves. The arrangement is Linnæan, with the omission

allied to the bird alluded to, but will differ slightly in the markings of the cheeks and throat, and seems to have the lengthened plumes springing from the axillæ only, whereas in the other they arise from the whole lower part of the back. If we are right in this bird being distinct, a second species will tend to confirm the separation of the form to a subgenus; for independent of the remarkable development of the dorsal and axillary plumes, there are other differences which would warrant a removal when a few species exhibited similar characters. It is probable also that *Timalia maculata*, Temm., pl. 593, where the plumage exhibits an inclination to lengthen and become disunited, would also range with them.—*Timalia nigricollis*, pl. 594, said to be found in Borneo and not hitherto discovered in Java or Sumatra, we have received from both of the latter islands and also from the Malayan Peninsula.—*Eurylavinus psittacinus*, pl. 598. The only difference which we can perceive in this figure from that of a beautiful species from continental India, is in the tail being more lengthened and coloured entirely of an ultramarine tint. The bird we allude to is that named *E. Dalhousii* in the ‘Edinb. New Phil. Journ.’ for 1829, figured by Mr. Royle in his *Botany, &c. of the Himalayan Mountains*, beautifully represented by Mr. Gould in his ‘*Icones Avium*,’ under the subgeneric title of *Crossodera*, and lastly indicated by Mr. Swainson in his ‘*Classification of Birds*,’ as *psarisomus*. At present we consider the two birds identical, and that reference to the descriptions alluded to if they are not so would have tended to illustrate the subject. The specimens which have reached Britain have we believe been all received from continental India, principally from the Himalayan and Nipal districts, while M. Temminck’s birds have been found in the mountain forests of the interior of Sumatra. “La découverte en est due à M. Muller.” The concluding *Livraison* contains a copious “*Tableau Méthodique*” and the title pages, besides a few supplementary observations upon some of the descriptions published in the course of the work.

*Flora Lipsiensis Excursoria*, Auctore G. L. Petermann. Lipsiæ, 1838.  
J. A. Barth.

This excellent little work has just reached us, and we rejoice in introducing it to the notice of English botanists. The book contains full generic and specific characters of 1316 flowering plants which grow in the neighbourhood of Leipsic, and these not merely compiled from other works, as is unfortunately often the case in local Floras, but drawn up with great care from the examination of the plants themselves. The arrangement is Linnæan, with the omission

allied to the bird alluded to, but will differ slightly in the markings of the cheeks and throat, and seems to have the lengthened plumes springing from the axillæ only, whereas in the other they arise from the whole lower part of the back. If we are right in this bird being distinct, a second species will tend to confirm the separation of the form to a subgenus; for independent of the remarkable development of the dorsal and axillary plumes, there are other differences which would warrant a removal when a few species exhibited similar characters. It is probable also that *Timalia maculata*, Temm., pl. 593, where the plumage exhibits an inclination to lengthen and become disunited, would also range with them.—*Timalia nigricollis*, pl. 594, said to be found in Borneo and not hitherto discovered in Java or Sumatra, we have received from both of the latter islands and also from the Malayan Peninsula.—*Eurylavinus psittacinus*, pl. 598. The only difference which we can perceive in this figure from that of a beautiful species from continental India, is in the tail being more lengthened and coloured entirely of an ultramarine tint. The bird we allude to is that named *E. Dalhousii* in the ‘Edinb. New Phil. Journ.’ for 1829, figured by Mr. Royle in his *Botany, &c. of the Himalayan Mountains*, beautifully represented by Mr. Gould in his ‘*Icones Avium*,’ under the subgeneric title of *Crossodera*, and lastly indicated by Mr. Swainson in his ‘*Classification of Birds*,’ as *psarisomus*. At present we consider the two birds identical, and that reference to the descriptions alluded to if they are not so would have tended to illustrate the subject. The specimens which have reached Britain have we believe been all received from continental India, principally from the Himalayan and Nipal districts, while M. Temminck’s birds have been found in the mountain forests of the interior of Sumatra. “La découverte en est due à M. Muller.” The concluding *Livraison* contains a copious “*Tableau Méthodique*” and the title pages, besides a few supplementary observations upon some of the descriptions published in the course of the work.

*Flora Lipsiensis Excursoria*, Auctore G. L. Petermann. Lipsiæ, 1838.  
J. A. Barth.

This excellent little work has just reached us, and we rejoice in introducing it to the notice of English botanists. The book contains full generic and specific characters of 1316 flowering plants which grow in the neighbourhood of Leipsic, and these not merely compiled from other works, as is unfortunately often the case in local Floras, but drawn up with great care from the examination of the plants themselves. The arrangement is Linnæan, with the omission

allied to the bird alluded to, but will differ slightly in the markings of the cheeks and throat, and seems to have the lengthened plumes springing from the axillæ only, whereas in the other they arise from the whole lower part of the back. If we are right in this bird being distinct, a second species will tend to confirm the separation of the form to a subgenus; for independent of the remarkable development of the dorsal and axillary plumes, there are other differences which would warrant a removal when a few species exhibited similar characters. It is probable also that *Timalia maculata*, Temm., pl. 593, where the plumage exhibits an inclination to lengthen and become disunited, would also range with them.—*Timalia nigricollis*, pl. 594, said to be found in Borneo and not hitherto discovered in Java or Sumatra, we have received from both of the latter islands and also from the Malayan Peninsula.—*Eurylavinus psittacinus*, pl. 598. The only difference which we can perceive in this figure from that of a beautiful species from continental India, is in the tail being more lengthened and coloured entirely of an ultramarine tint. The bird we allude to is that named *E. Dalhousii* in the ‘Edinb. New Phil. Journ.’ for 1829, figured by Mr. Royle in his *Botany, &c. of the Himalayan Mountains*, beautifully represented by Mr. Gould in his ‘*Icones Avium*,’ under the subgeneric title of *Crossodera*, and lastly indicated by Mr. Swainson in his ‘*Classification of Birds*,’ as *psarisomus*. At present we consider the two birds identical, and that reference to the descriptions alluded to if they are not so would have tended to illustrate the subject. The specimens which have reached Britain have we believe been all received from continental India, principally from the Himalayan and Nipal districts, while M. Temminck’s birds have been found in the mountain forests of the interior of Sumatra. “La découverte en est due à M. Muller.” The concluding *Livraison* contains a copious “*Tableau Méthodique*” and the title pages, besides a few supplementary observations upon some of the descriptions published in the course of the work.

*Flora Lipsiensis Excursoria*, Auctore G. L. Petermann. Lipsiæ, 1838.  
J. A. Barth.

This excellent little work has just reached us, and we rejoice in introducing it to the notice of English botanists. The book contains full generic and specific characters of 1316 flowering plants which grow in the neighbourhood of Leipsic, and these not merely compiled from other works, as is unfortunately often the case in local Floras, but drawn up with great care from the examination of the plants themselves. The arrangement is Linnæan, with the omission